FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1893.

In Brazil.

If the commanders of the European war ships before Rio de Janeiro were to seize the city under the pretext of preserving order they would, of course, possess the power of governing it and of supplanting the existir ? Government, and of destroying the rebel neet in the harbor. They would be the masters of the capital of Brazil, empowered to crush out all resistance to their authority. The republic would cease to exist, and the country would have be come a European dependency, the affairs of which would be administered by the six European Governments represented by the war ships in front of Rio. The commanders these ships have threatened to land marines and troops for the occupancy of the city unless President PEIXOTO will agree to obey their order. The great city is under

The insolent conduct of these foreign nowers is cause of offence to the United States. It is an affront to Brazil. It is a menace to every Government of South America. Their procedure ought not to be tolerated. It ought to be met by a united protest of all the American republics. We cannot permit Europe or any Government of Europe to obtain control of any of the independent countries of America. We do not desire to exercise any authority in Europe. We keep out of rope's civil wars and out of the wars between European nations.

Several of the powers of Europe have repeatedly given evidence of their desire to interfere in the affairs of American countries. Thirty years ago Napoleon III. sent a French army to Mexico. At this time, England is encroaching upon the territory of Venezuela. When Argentina fell into bankruptcy, the English threatened her independence; Spain has at least twice tried to recover some of her lost provinces in America; and last year we got a report from Berlin that the German Government had under consideration a project for the protection of German settlers in central Brazil. There has never in any past time, however, been a demonstration of Europe against America like that which we have seen during the past few weeks in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. The only great European Government not represented there by a naval force is Russia. The Czar does not desire to set foot in America. He sold to us, twenty-six years ago, that part of the North American continent which was in his possession. It was on the 18th of October, 1867, that Gen. ROUSSEAU raised the American flag over

What is the object of the six European powers in concentrating this great naval force in Brazilian waters and threatening to capture the capital of the country? They pretend to be anxious for the safety of their subjects in Rio and the preservation of the peace. This is not a proper reason for their conduct. At the time they put it out they are ready to spring at one another's throats, regardless of the world's peace, and heedless of the safety of one another's subjects.

They have carried their presumptions far enough in Brazil. All patriotic Brazillans ought to unite in defying them to land their troops on Brazilian soil, ought to form a solid wall against the entrance of Europe into their country, ought to fight, in the name of America, for the maintenance of their republican independence.

We should think that in a case of this kind the rebel fleet might unite with the loyal army, and Admiral Mello join hands with President PEIXOTO.

Defend the Southern Seaboard.

The vigorous protest just made to Secre tary LAMONT by Inspector-General BRECK-INRIDGE against the further neglect of our southern Atlantic forts merits attention.

Between Barataria Bay and the Delaware the garrisons of no fewer than twenty-seven forts have for many years been withdrawn, geants as mere care-takers. Parapets have crumbled, cannons rusted, and carriages rotted. Most of the Southern coast is "absolutely unprotected and at the mercy of a foreign foe." A few of the old sites, it is true, are no longer valuable, owing to the spread of the towns which forts on them were designed to protect and the increased range of modern artillery; but "in a large majority of cases," insists the Inspector-General, "they are now and doubtless always will be of vast importance to the country." Yet the forts on those sites are going to ruin, and he urges, as a first step. providing garrisons for the more important of them.

It will be said that many of these old works could be knocked to pieces by modern paval guns, while their own antiquated smooth bores would make little impression on steel armorelads. But Gen. BRECKIN-BIDGE urges that, good or bad, they are all we have now, and all we are likely to have for years to come. Particularly he urges that they would be of use as the shore stations of submarine defences, which their guns might cover and protect. He therefore advises appropriations for putting into serviceable condition the guns and carriages that might be employed, in connection with torpedo lines, for harbor defence.

It should be observed that the undefended condition of the South Atlantic coast has been pointed out for years by Gen. Scho-FIELD, Gen. Howard, and successive chiefs of the Corps of Engineers. As for the Ordnce Department, its work is strictly limited by the appropriations of Congress. It is also to be noted that, many months ago, after repeated urgings on the part of Gen. Howard, who commands the Department of the Atlantic, a garrison was reestablished at Key West barracks. where Battery H. Third Artillery, is now serving. This was the initial step in the movement for reoccupying the Southern defences which would unquestionably be earried on further save for the lack of artil-

lerymen to put in the old forts. Whoever looks at Bermuda, the Bahamas and Jamaica, on a map, will appreciate at a glance the need of fortifying the Southern seaboard. These are naval bases which could be used for operating against the most important points of our Atlantic coast south of Norfolk. Nassau is not twenty-four hours' steaming from Key West, a commanding and supreme position on the Gulf. Whether regarded as a base of operations against an enemy's commerce or as a point of refuge for our own mercantile marine in the Gulf and the Caribbean Sea, the strategic value of Key

West is plain. The three ports of chief consequence between Key West and Fort Monroe are Savannah, Charleston, and Wilmington. These ports are situated between 500 and 600 miles from Nassau, while from Bermuda to Wilmington the distance is 674

With the sea speeds given not only to armored cruisers but to battle ships in these days, it is plain that any one of these points could be easily reached by a squadron assembling secretly either at New Providence or Bermuda. The short run would leave the attacking squadron with plenty of coal for other operations. Not one of the three

ports mentioned has a garrison to-day. The problem of defending the Southern seaboard is simpler than it may at first seem, as only a few points are of sufficlent consequence for an enemy to attack Hence, of the twenty-seven forts that Gen. BRECKINRIDGE notes as abandoned, few may need regarrisoning. Besides, the channels at some of these points are too shallow for the largest war ships or else can be obstructed. But the chief commercial and strategic points ought to be protected. Congress should make liberal appropriations for the care of forts, and especially should set all the gun-making resources of the country at work in providing heavy ordnance, which is the chief need in a system of coast defence.

The Rumians at Toulon.

The Russian squadron is expected to ar rive at Toulon to-day, and for upward of a fortnight the Admiral and the officers are to be the recipients of the most lavish hospitality. The official programme of the feetivities has been published, and it is certain that no such effusive demonstrations of welcome have been made in France since Queen Victoria was the guest of NAPOLEON III. The hospitable plans of the French Government and of the Paris municipality have been known at St. Petersburg since Sept. 28, and, unless they had been deliberately sanctioned by the Czar they would not now be carried out.

No one in Paris, or for that matter in Berlin, Vienna, or Rome, is deceived by the diplomatic explanation that in returning the visit paid by the French fleet to Cronstadt the Russian squadron is only performing a duty enjoined by courtesy. The Russian sovereign is no stickler for the punctillous discharge of such conventional obligations. He has never shown any appreciation of the compliment implied in the visit made to him by WILLIAM II. immediately after the latter's accession to the title of German Emperor. He is alive to the political significance of certain ceremonial acts, and if he now permits his naval officers to accept extraordinary civilities at the hands of the French Government it is because he is prepared to publish to the world his sympathy for France Whether his sympathy has already taken the form of a definite treaty does not greatly matter. When both an autocrat and his subjects are animated by the same feeling of ardent friendship, that feeling may be trusted to take the shape of active cooperation in the hour of need. Such was the inference that we drew during the war of the rebellion from the appearance of a Russian fleet in the harbor of New York; and we have since had proof that the inference was justified. This is not, of course, the first time that

Russia and France have been united by sympathy and a community of interest. Their armies cooperated against Prussia in the seven years' war, and for some years preceding the expedition against Moscow NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER I. were allies. Having been triumphant in the memorable rears 1812 and 1813, the Russians can afford to forgive the invasion of their country if the French are able to forget it. Even the Crimean war left no seeds of bitterness in the Russian public mind, for it was well understood that Napoleon III, sacrificed the interests of England by terminating that contest prematurely upon terms much more favorable to Russia than the beaten power had any reason to expect. It is true that France is at present a republic, a type of government by no means calculated to please an autocrat; but it is probable that in the Czar's eyes there is no very profound difference between a republican regime and the parliamentary institutions, which he sees obtaining almost everywhere throughout central and western Europe. From his point of view the one form of polity may seem as much exposed to social and economical revolution as the other. He observes, for instance, that, proportionately to the size of the assemblies, the German Reichstag has as many Socialist members as the French Chamber of Deputies. Besides, should be desire a precedent for siding with a commonwealth against his fellow sovereigns. he could find it in the treaty of Basel, by which Prussia in 1795 abandoned the coalition against the first French republic.

The simple truth is that political reasons of the strongest kind are compelling Russia to combine with France. Events have proved that the Czar has nothing to hope from the Berlin Government, and that the HOHENZOLLERNS are as deaf to the claims of gratitude as were the HAPSBURGS. NICHO-LAS lived to deplore his interposition in Hungary; and ALEXANDER II. had equal cause to regret that his attitude in 1866 and 1870 made possible the two final steps in Prussian aggrandizement. When he sought the compensation which he had fairly earned, and had pushed his armies within sight of Constantinople, he was summoned to a congress at Berlin, where he was despoiled of almost everything wrested from the Turk at San Stefano. From that day to this the Prussians have connived at the Austrian intrigues in Bucharest and Sofia to thwart the Czar's attempts to assert his legitimate influence in the Balkan peninsula. It has become clear as daylight that the ROMANOFFS have nothing to expect from Prussia but a flint-like opposition to the extension of the Northern Empire. Still Russia cannot afford to remain isolated; some ally she must have in the face of the unfriendly league of the three central powers. The only possible ally is France, and for that reason the Czar overlooks the fact that the French are republicans, and remembers only that they possess one of the most powerful armies in the world.

The Yellow Fever at Brunswick.

There has been an unusually light rate of mortality in the Brunswick epidemic of yellow fever, which has existed for the past five weeks, and has not yet given any sign of abatement. The rate at other places often ranges from ten to forty or fifty per cent., and has at times gone even beyond fifty; but an examination of the figures. which we have received from Brunswick daily since an early date in September. leads us to believe that on the average it has not risen above seven or eight per cent. there this year. In the last week of September it was as high as twelve; in the first week of October it was as low as eight, and latterly it has fallen still lower. These facts prove that the disease is not of a virulent type, or rather, indeed, that it is of a very mild type. We cannot, after adding up the daily reports of new cases, estimate the number of infected people since the outbreak of the disease at less than 500, though a despatch sent from Brunswick miles; to Charleston, 772; to Savannah, 834. I last Saturday put the number at less than

that. We shall trust in the official reports given by the Marine Hospital Buresu. The population of the place at this time is not over 5,000, so that probably about onefifth of the inhabitants have suffered from

the infection. The negroes of Brunswick have suffered much more than the whites during the epidemic; and the fact is especially deserving of notice because it does not accord with other experiences in epidemics of th vellow fever. The negroes of the South have ordinarily been less susceptible to the infection than the whites. The black peo ple of southern Georgia are acclimated, and they live under better conditions than most of their brethren on the seaboard of Louisiana or South Carolina; yet the records of Brunswick, during this visitation of yellow jack, have been greatly to their disadvantage. Last Sunday, for example twenty-nine of the thirty-two new cases were among the blacks, though the whites constitute nearly one-third of the population: and, upon other days, there has been as marked a disproportion in the number of cases among the two races. We are in formed that a great many of the Brunswick negroes live together in a part of the place in which anything like sanitary drainage or sewerage does not exist; and this is a fact which must be taken into account as one cause of the unusual prevalence of the infection among them.

The disease has been almost wholly confined to the small seaport in which it first made its appearance. There have been a very few cases of it at the town of Jesup and perhaps half a dozen, all told, at other places in the vicinity of Brunswick, but there has not been a case of it in the city of Savannah, which is only seventy miles from Brunswick. We have not a doubt that its spread has been prevented by the quarantining of Brunswick. The armed cordon around that place, known there as the "shotgun quarantine," has been effective. The sufferers have been isolated from the other inhabitants in camps set apart for them. There are some of our doctors who deny the value of quarantine, but Brunswick furnishes an argument in its favor. If persons suffering from the infection, or living amid it, had been permitted to travel, they would very certainly have endangered the health of the places in which they took up their residence.

Yellow fever is regarded by physicians as a "self-limiting disease." It rarely ever exists in a locality for more than sixty days. The coming of frost ordinarily puts an end to its ravages. The special cause of It is destroyed by a temperature of 82° F. We have reason to hope, therefore, that it will not exist in Brunswick beyond the present month, by the end of which it will have completed its period, and frost may be expected. We regret that the latest reports do not encourage us to look for its earlier disappearance.

We have not a doubt that the lightness of the rate of mortality during the epidemic at Brunswick, and the confinement of the disease to that place, have been largely due to the unparalleled excellence of the medical arrangements made for dealing with it, and to the skill, energy, and courage of the selfsacrificing doctors who have risked their lives for the sake of the afflicted people of the place. Those expert members of the faculty who were sent there by Dr. WYMAN as soon as the first case of yellow fever was reported, have rendered inestimable services, not only to Brunswick, but also to the whole country. They have made use of all the agencies and resources of modern science; and they have done so with good effect. We do not fear to say that but for them the mortality at Brunswick would have been far higher, and the epidemic would not have been confined to Brunswick

The Senate.

Hardly less important to the perpetuity of constitutional government in this country than the indestructibility of the United States Senate is its independence. Representatives are elected for two years: the President for four years: Senators for six years. The full term of every Senator, chosen during a Federal Administration, is from two to five years longer than that of the President at the head of less.

Not only is the term of a Senator longer than that of the President, but his inde pendence of the Executive is hedged about and maintained by other safeguards. The Senate has the power of confirming or rejecting the most important Presidential nominations. It is the court of impeachment when such trials occur. It has summary control of the President's treaty arrangements. Its presiding officer, Vice-President, stands first in line of succession, should a vacancy in the Presidency arise.

Representatives in the lower House of Congress may, at times, be cajoled or coerced by questions of political patronage for constituents, such patronage being a matter of favor to be alloted or withheld. as may suit the preference, or serve the necessitles of the appointing power. But the Senate, so long as it retains as it always must while the Constitution endures, the power of confirmation or rejection of Presidential nominations, is of coordinate power with the Presidency. It is free and

independent. In some recent references to its powers the United States Senate has been described as the refuge of minorities. It is that, and has sometimes proved the bulwark of popular majorities, too: notably three years ago, when, to the lasting credit of its members, a majority of them stood, as every Democrat should be proud to recall, between the people and the odious Force bill which a Republican House of Representatives had audaciously passed, and a Republican President was waiting petulantly to sign.

Some Republican journals have been denouncing, in rather intemperate phrases, the act of Dr. SENNER, Superintendent of Immi gration, in appointing three lawyers of this city, Messra Ullo, Ruebsamen, and Cockran, as Immigrant Inspectors, in order that, by this expedient, he may secure their profesional assistance. The Tribute declares that he was not able to palm them off upon the auditing officers of the Treasury as counsel. for the act of Congress keeping the office of Commissioner of Immigration alive, does not authorize the employment of counsel." So he appointed them as Immigrant Inspectors

which, as our contemporary avers, is a " manifest violation of the spirit of the law. Is it? The purpose of the Immigration law as last amended was to exclude from the hospitality of the United States persons legally lisqualified for admission, namely, criminals fugitives, paupers, contract laborers, and those infected with disease. If Congress, as it is alleged, precluded the Commissioner from employing counsel to uphold the law when at tacked in the courts, an anomalous condition of things would be the result, and the law itself would become a dead letter. grants." declares the Commissioner, "engage nwyers to defend their cases before the Board and we require a lawyer to defend the case of the people of the United States."

That appears to be a reasonable view of the case, especially as many delicate and serious

questions arise between the immigrants, the teamship companies bringing them over, and the Government, involving the right of the immigrants to and, and the duty of the companies to return them gratuitously,

Under a Democratic administration, the law against wholesale and unrestricted immigration is enforced. It cannot continue to be enforced, however, without the aid of persons counsel one representative of Italian-speaking, one of German-speaking, and one of English speaking immigrants. Dr. SENNER appears have acted with wisdom, notwithstanding the comments of his Republican critics.

A Canadian correspondent of the Journal des Débats makes a strange statement in regard to the "hostility of the Irish-Americans, and especially the high Catholic clergy, to the French Canadians and the French language." Archbishop Ingland, who on more than one occasion has declared that "the sympathetic ords of his heart are thrilled by the sound of the name of France." is said to be one of the chief leaders in this alleged anti-French crusade: At first sight the thing appears improbable," says this correspondent, "not only because we have a right to the gratitude of Ireland, but because the sons of Erin are our brothers in race. And especially is it strange that, after having suffered oppression in Europe, they should so quickly transform themselves into oppressors on this side of the At-

Well, there is nothing like home news from abroad; and it only remains for the Journal des Débats to inform us that Archbishop Ing-LAND is an Orangeman. Whatever difference of opinion may exist between churchmen in regard to the introduction of French and German in American schools, there can be none in regard to the warm sympathy of the Irish

Foreign cricketers usually find time, in a tour of the United States and Canada, for at least one match in Boston, and its characteristics are often small scoring and a slaughter of the wickets on both sides. The reason is partly because the bowling there seems proportionally better than the batting, but perhaps more especially because the pitch is always so bad for run getting. It is usually laid out where heavy shadows slant across it. These in former matches have been furnished by huge trees in the suburbs; but in the current match, held on the South End baseball ground, the place of the trees was supplied by a high grand stand, whose shadow, though not as flickering as that of the foliage, was denser. Add an exceedingly bumpy wicket, and it is not surprising that the Massachusetts eighteen lost their seventeen wickets, and then ten more in the second innings, and the Australians eleven wickets, all on Wednesday, making thirty-eight wickets down in one short day's playing. Such records as Thorn's eight wickets for 20 runs and G. Gif-FEN's seven for 30 on the side of the visitors and CHAMBERS's seven for 30 runs and CRACK-NELL's four for 29 on the part of the home team. show fine bowling, but they also show, with picked batsmen, how bad the wicket was.

The Boston matches with foreign teams are also apt to come on, as now, well along in October, and thus, even though an early hour is set for drawing stumps, the balls drop fast in and bad light. This has sometimes been an the toss, has contrived to give its opponents noon. But on Wednesday both sides had been out once, and Boston was at the bat in the bad final moments. The result was the extraordinary one of losing ten wickets for 13 runs. The day closed with 65 runs for Australia Thorr's 22 being the only double figures, and with 88 and 13 for ten wickets on the Boston side, where KEEN's 24 and FAIRBURN's 11 were alone noticeable. Yesterday, with the mate continued, the Massachusetts men put on only 14 additional runs, or 27 in all, for their second inning, and the Australians, who needed but 51 runs to win, made them with the loss of three wickets.

It might have been interesting to compare the stand made by the eighteen of Boston and its suburbs with that of the eighteen of New York at Livingston, did not the difference in the circumstances make such a comparison practically worthless. It may be added as an interesting record that of the thirty-eight wickets that went down on Wednesday no fewer than twenty-four were clean bowled.

BRAZIL

Europe Must Keep Its Hands Off,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.-The keynote sounded by THE SUN, "Hands off Brazil," is echoed here on all hands. It is believed it has become the text of the President's instructions to our Minister in Brazil should there be any occasion. Congress would echo it in tone that would be heard everywhere. It is the Monroe doctrine at a vital moment. There reason to apprehend the Administration has not been quite as alive as it should have been in instructing our Minister on this point and he may not have been quite up to his duty at the right moment.

THE SPEEDWAY. The Public Right to the Water Fron Strongly Upheld,

To the Editor of The Sun—Sie: I was much pleased to read in to-day's Sun the articles favoring a sidewalk on the riverside of the new speedway. I remembe when a boy, and even later, what a grand walk it wa along the North River from the ferry in Hoboken t the Eiysian Fields. I have lived nearly sixty years i this city, and have seen none around here to equal t but if the one you advocate is laid out I venture to sa will surpass the grand old one of Hoboken, and that

From the Exeming World. A speedway in New York has always been urged on the ground that it will afford the neopie an opportunity to watch and enjoy the speeding of the horses as they

are arged along a good and unobstructed road.

Now that the filtroy speedway is secured and the
horsemen are to enjoy a spiendlid road a hundred feet wide and between two and three miles long, it is pro posed to shot out the people, or what is nearly as bad. to allow the public only a single sidewalk along the drive for their accommodation, and this along the side furthest from the river. The splendid walk along the iver bank is to be denied them because it may inter fere with the driveway.

This is simply an outrage. The Harism River Drive-way Park is the property of the people. Why should they be excluded from the best point of it? There ought to be walks on each side of the speed way, especially on the side along the river bank. The talk of danger of crossing is all moonshine.

Brecklaridge Admires Hill's Helf-Posses-

From the Boston Evening Record.
Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky, he of the famous silver hair and speech, is a great admirer o senator Hill's oratorical ability.

"Senator Hill is the only man I ever knew." Brenk-inridge said the other night, "who is impatient to be-gin his speech—who can look his audience squarely in the face at the very start without embarrassment was with him when he was confronted by an immener audience in Brooklyn. He knew that the whole coun-try wha hanging upon his utterances there. You could feel the suspense and the earnestness in the great crowd confronting us. I am timid at first before any big gathering and am rejuctant to begin. Most public speakers are so. Under the circumstances of such a meeting I would have been still more timid and reuctant. Yet lilli was as caim and cool as a man wh isn't expected to speak and as eager to begin as a man who wanted to badly. He was actually impatient. He was on his feet almost before his time was called. There was no more quarter in the most person merning. merely to bid a passing acquaintance 'good merning. the was the most perfectly self-possessed man I eve There was no more quaver in his voice than if he had lie was the most perfectly self-possessed masaw. It is marvellous—the spirit of that man.

Room for Doubt.

tiarry-i'm not sure that Frank really was intox-lack-Why; Harry-icenuse he Harry-Recause he confided to me that he not only ealized that he was drunk, but he realized that other copie realized it, too.

Cumulative Discouragement. From Puck.

His Mother—What makes you think she wishes to discourage your attentions? The Delected Lover—whe told me she was a twin, her mother was a twin, and her grandmother was a twin.

LET MANHATTAN DAY BOOK. More Mency Needed to Make Our Celebra-

to issue 1,000,000 time tables of the various

roads which will take New Yorkers to Chicago

tion at Chiengo Worthy. Mr. H. McDonough, the Mayor's confidential clerk, will go to Chicago to-day, clothed with full power of the Manhattan Day Committee to make all arrangements for the celebration on Oct. 21. Mayor Gilroy will follow him on the night of Oct. 17. The Committee on Transportation intends

and back for \$15. The tickets will be good on Oct. 18 and 19 going, and 23d and 24th returning. Trains on the New York Central will leave the Grand Central Station at \$\theta\$:50 A. M. on the 18th and 18th. Ferryboats connecting with the Pennsylvania railway trains leave Cortlandt and Desbrosses street at 19.4 M. and Brooklyn at 8.40 A. M. each day. The Frie's ferryboats leave Chambers street at 10.15 A. M. and West Twenty-third street at 10.10 A. M. and West Twenty-third street at 10.10 A. M. The West Shore's leave Franklin street at 10.10 A. M. and West Forty-second street at 10.10 A. M. The boats connecting with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western's Manhattan Day trains leave Harclay and Christopher streets at 0.4 M. The Lehigh Valley Railroad's boats leave Liberty street at 8.15 A. M. The New York, Ontario and Western's boats leave Franklin street at 9 A. M. and Forty-second street at 9.15 A. M. Information as to return trains may be got at the railway ticket offices.

Graham & Evans, room 92, Stewart buildturning. Trains on the New York Central will way ticket offices.

Graham & Evans, room 92, Stewart building, 280 Broadway, are agents for nine Chica-

Twenty thousand white allk badges, to dis-tinguish New Yorkers from Chicagoans on Manhattan Day, are to be made. They will be on tap at the City Hall, at the various railway stations, and in Chicago. More will be made

atations, and in Unicago and which was it necessary.

Members of the Manhattan Day Committee will wear bronze badges. At the meeting yesterday, presided over by Seth Low, at which those and other details were arranged, Howard Carroll was authorized to confer with the Liederkranz and Arion societies, with a view to according singers. Liederkranz and Arion societies, with a view to securing singors.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, Comptroller Myers reported that the Manhat-tan fund amounted to nearly \$3,400. This amount individual committeemen proceeded to increase to nearly \$5,000, and a resolution was adopted calling on others of the commit-tee to pony up.

tee to pony up.

Mayor Gilray thought \$500 would pay for
the hall decorations and \$900 for the electrical
display. The committee appropriated \$1,500
for both.

It was resolved to ask through the press all former New Yorkers to help celebrate Manhat-tan Day. These were the new subscriptions yesterday:

yesterday:
John H. Starin
Ex-Mayor Grant,
Commodore Gerry,
Howard Carroll,
Francis Lynde Steisun,
Charles S. Fairchild
G. S. Clark
John H. V. Arnold
G. R. Fowler
B. Barber Asphatt. Co.
B. Barber Asphatt. Co.
Hichard Betafeid,
Louis Windmuller,
David Wylle.

THE YACHT RACES.

Yachte in a Blow.

lesp interest in yachting are greatly indebted to Tan ics for giving to them the only intelligent account of iush) that has appeared in the New York newspapers, Will you not do for us one service more fachtamen care less for the hurran of victory than ever again the British deep-keel cutter has been beaten by the American type of boat in light and in moderate Puritan-Genesta contest, we possess scarcely any data for a comparison of American and British vachts in coat can beat Vigilant in a blow. Why not bring the uestion to trial? It may be many years before the best American and the best English yacht will be rid ing side by side as at present. Will not THE SON propose nother race in a blow, advocate it editorially, and send one of its reporters to suggest it to Lord Dun raven! Yachtsmen certainly will thank Tue Sun for

To the Editor of The Sus—Sir: The Vallyrie's jockeying of the Vigilant in the first few miles of Wednesday's effort, the only cause of her holding a lead for so long, carries me back to another international race, a rowboat race, held in England in 1869, and I beg re In 1869 the Harvard men sent their four represents tives to row a race against the best of Oxford. Unfor tunately our crew turned up for the event terribly overtrained, but having the foot of the Englishmen they led by clear water before half a mile was passed, or before a turn of the river put the English crew on the inside of the curve. With a delicacy that must be called extreme, Loring, the Harvard stroke and capain, refused to take his men over into the English men's water and give them the wash of the American shell, and although travelling all the time on the out-side of the circle he kept his place. Before long he had to come back to the Caford crew, and the latter went on and won.

Jockeying is part of the full rigor of the game, to be ture, but I suggest that the Varkyrie's persistent tacking in the Vigitant's wind on Wednesday, in the vair hope of amothering her, was possibly gerated a case of jockeying, pure and a mple, for the finest exposition of that very noblest of sports, racing A HARVARD SALT. yachts.

Changing Weights During the Race. To the Epiton or THE SUN-Sir: I observe by the even-

ng papers that Lord Dunraven is putting an extra to: of ballast into his cutter to-day in order to bring her down into the water a little before entering to-morrow's race with the Vignant. The Weather Bureau reports in the morning foretold a marked change in the weather for the coming race. We are to have, it seems rain and the edge of a cyclone in place of fair weather of course, the Valkyrie is being remeasured, but every one knows that the difference that will be made In time allowance will in no way be commensurate with the advantages of an extra ton of ballast when the wind is blowing a whole, or even a half gate.

I suppose that his doing so violates no rule of the is suppose that his doing so violates no rule of the contest, or the committee in charge would stop him, but is it in really good sporting form, so to speak, to go changing weights from day to day during a series of races—to initial values when a light breeze is promised and to make the wind it will help her to stand up against a heavy wind when it will help her to stand to a man astradile of a cross tree it doesn't seem exactly the fair thing. One of the Barnaches.

Fast Work on the Lake by the Rec. From the Chicago Hear'd. MENOMINER, Mich., Oct 8.—The Steam yacht Rex, un-

loubtedly the fastest boat ever on the great lakes, was in here Friday night to await fair weather. She be longs to Commodore Boyer of Brooklyn. It is stated that the Rex is capable of making thirty-one miles an hour. When the boat left here at it yesterday morning the pilot said he would telephone when he reached furgeon Bay, a distance of twenty-two miles. At exactly 6:45 a call was received from him at that point,

Vigitant!

Vigilant ! Vigilant ! Born of the ocean, Spirit of motion, Sprung from the white foam, Spread like a butterfly When from her dark home First she emerges, Aunched on the sunshine's Tremulous suryes; Swaying, yet trusting.

Feeling the ether

Gracious beneath her.

Vigilant | Vigilant | Thou art the fair one. Thou art the rare one, Stemming the tide, asians Now, like a cormorant; Now gliding evenly Like a dove, messenger, swift as her wings can be,

White as the breast of her; Bringing thy beauty. And thy entrancing grace, Back from the bring space Where lies thy duty. Vigilant, bright one.

> Gentle and brave Over the wave Airily driving; Wooing the wind To thine own mind; Catching whatever There be of the sunlight, Making thy run bright With the endeaver, Vigilant, Vigilant, Best do we prove thee,

Best do we love thee!

Gracefully striving

Iram Life.

Louise Monday But.

He (in Chicago)—So your name is liais; *
Sha—Yea. Papa named me after his famous brand c

BRUNSWICK STILL BEEDS BELP. Thousands Are Fed by Charity and the Ra-

SAVANNAR, Oct. 12.-The official report of the yellow fever cases at Brunswick this afternoon showed eighteen new cases. Of these five were white. Ten cases were discharged and 217 are under treatment. One death was officially reported-Mrs. Perrin. At Jesup two persons are said to have reliow fever in addi-

tion to those heretofore reported. There is need of relief at Brunswick. It will be met to some extent by the arrival of the train from New York to-night or to-morrow. With a daily increase of dependence upon public charity, the supply in the commissary has been rapidly reduced. With the exception of flour, the rations are very short. The only full ration issued is that of bread. The meat is issued when on hand in about one-third of the standard allowance. This is alternated with salt pork and pickled

This is alternated with salt pork and piekied beef. Sugar, coffee, tea, rice, and dainties are only issued to the sick or aupplied in exchange for labor in the sanitary department. The total amount of cash and surply contributions received up to Oct. 5 from the first call made in August was \$1,7983-30. At the same time it was shown that 60,000 rations had been issued for three days, or a total of 180,000. At ten cents a ration this would foot up \$18,000.

been issued for three days, or a total of 180, 000. At ten cents a ration this would foot up
\$18,000.

How sparingly these people have been fed
may be better imagined when it is also known
that medicines and nurses were being paid for
out of this fund.

The assumption of the expense of medical
attention by the United States Marine Department a few days ago saved Brunswick from a
hopeless and helpless condition. The contingencies had overswept the relief fund and had
left the committee badly in debt. The renewal
of donations has enabled a continuance of the
short rations adopted as an only recourse.

About 4.000 people are being relieved. The
fover is taking its course through the city, and
wherever there is a habitation it is showing itself. With the cooler weather it is becoming
more malignant, and the average of the death
rate, it is said, is yet to be made. At the best
there is another month for the fever to run.

IN BEHALF OF THE BRIDGE PLAZA. Brooklynites Protest Against Its Proposed

A citizen's committee, headed by Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, filled the public meeting room of the Brooklyn Bridge trustees vesterday afternoon and protested against the adoution by the trustees of the plans for the new terminal

his favorite way—that is, negroes beside white men and tramps beside aristocratic sand-baggers.

All the way to the court the prisoners begged Dairy mple to whip up, as they were suffocating inside, but that official simply told them to shut up. When General Sessions was finally reached the deputy sheriff unpacked his prisoners, took off their handcuffs, and showed them in the pen. He made a lot of noise in putting his thirty-nine charges into the box, so much noise, in fact, that Judge Martine demanded to know of Capt. O'Beirne of the court squad what it was all about. Capt. O'Beirne explained that it was the deputy sheriff who was making the noise, whereupon Judge Martine said:

'Oh, it is, eh? Well, just put him in the pen with the rest of the prisoners, and we'll see it he won't try to be quicter hereafter.'

Mr. Dairymple was guying one of his charges through the hole in the pen door when two of the court officers grabbed him and put him inside. Then they shut the door and locked it. Mr. Dairymple was surprised. So were the thirty-nine prisoners, but added to their surprise was a feeling of delight at the opportunity afforded them for revenge.

"To what are we indebted for the honor of this visit?" inquired the gentlemanly sandwager.

"Honor!" exclaimed a pickpocket down for station of the bridge in Brooklyn.

The cause of the protest is the adoption by the trustees of a plan for a new station, which, with connecting stations of the elevated roads. ruins, so the protestants say, the plans for plaza and other improvements at the side of the plaza and other improvements at the side of the bridge terminus on which the city has expended \$1,300,000. The idea of the plaza is that it will be a beautiful and appropriate entrance to the bridge. Covered with surface tracks, overshadowed by trolley wires, and hemmed in by the iron posts of the elevated tracks, and further shut in by the elevated station overhead, the protestants say the object of the plaza will be defeated.

Gen. Barnes said the people for whom he apoke wanted the trustees to reconsider the

Gen. Barnes said the people for whom he spoke wanted the trustees to reconsider the plans already adopted, and give their attention to other plans which might involve less injury to the proposed plaza. Five or six other members of the committee, including Lawyer Lovell, Judge Van Cott, Lawyer Goodrich. Mr. Plymptom, Henry S. Snow, and Mr. Cordler delivered their protests against the plans. The tenor of their remarks was that Brooklyn isn't what it ought to be, and that it would be a good thing to stir up pride in the city and start to beautify it by making a noble entrance at the bridge.

at the bridge.

President Howell said the trustees would make as grand a plaza as could be made if they—the citzens—would give them money.

Gen. Barnes replied that they would.

MYSTERY OF THE MISSENT TELEGRAM celpted for with "P. C."

Diligent efforts are being made to clear up the mystery surrounding the fate of the telegram which was sent by Bishop Wig-Hoboken last Monday, notifying him that the Bishop would be unable to make his annual visitation that evening. Such a telegram was received at the Hoboken telegraph office and sent out by a messenger boy to 128 Willow

sent out by a messenger boy to 128 Willow avenue, the address given in it. The house numbers have recently been changed in Hoboken. The old number of Father Corrigan's house was 140; the new number is 400. There is no Patrick Corrigan living at 128, either the old or new number.

On the messenger boy's receipt book, opposite Father Corrigan's name, are the initials. The cashier in the telegraph office says the messenger boy has been unable to locate the man, who, he says, took the message and receipted for it.

Eather Corrigan is well known at the telegraph office, and it is thought strange that a message addressed to him should be taken to 128 Willow avenue. It is thought equally strange that the message should be addressed to that number, as the Bishop and his household know Father Corrigan's addresses. It is thought more strange that the telegram should have been receipted for with the initials of Father Corrigan when Father Corrigan didn't receive it.

The Rev. Mr. Miles of Lyndhurst is Attacked in Kingsland,

While the Rev. Mr. Miles of Lyndhurst, N. J., was driving through Kingsland on his way home from Hackensack on Wednesday night. Patrick Hopkins, the brother of a saloon keeper in that village, got in front of his borse. When Mr. Miles stopped to avoid running over him. Hopkins climbed into the back of the him, Hopkins climbed into the back of the buggy and broke down the seat. Mr. Miles finally beat him off with his whip. Hopkins was sentenced yesterday to twenty days' imprisonment for disorderly conduct.

Mr. Miles, who is a Presbyterian minister, belongs to a temperance organization called the Good Templars, which recently had Hopkins and one or two other liquor dealers arrested for selling on Sunday. It is said to have got its information as to the illegal selling by methods similar to those of Dr. Parkhurst and his coadjutors. Mr. Miles is called by some the local Parkhurst.

Elk for an English Beer Park, Twenty live elk were shipped on the White Star steamship Runic, which sailed on Mon-

day. They were consigned to Eir Peter Walker, who will place them in the deer park on his estate, which is not far from London. The elk were shipped by Major Root of Laramie, Wy. Chicago's Big;est Day of Ail.

Actual attendance at World's Fair Monday, Oct. 9. 751,026. Children lost in the vast crowd, 70. All cared for and afterward restored to parents or guardiana.

Arrests on Fair grounds Monday, Oct. 9, 83, all boys, ranging from 14 to 19, and charged with pocket pick ing. Largest amount stolen, \$3.10. The Pottawatomie Indian baby born at Indian vil-

Fires on Fair grounds Monday, Oct. 9, none

age, on the Midway Plaisance, on Monday, Oct. D. Chicago day, received the name of Nec-Wee-Tab. The lost and found department in the Chicago Fair

on Monday, in the Old Service building, was one of the busiest places on the grounds. Nearly 5,000 missid articles were recovered after the crush was over. The Star-Spangled Banner was sung at the World's Fair greends by the Apollo Club on Monday, Oct 9, with a chorus of 2,000 voices.

The population of Chicago at the time of the big fire. the twenty second anniversary of which the cele-bration of Oct. Is was held to commemorate, was 379,-870; less than one-half of the attendance in the World's Fair grounds on Monday.

No serious casualties in Jackson Park on Oct. B.

Biggest days in point of attendance in September and October: Sept. 4. New York day, 160,852; Sept. 7, Penusyivania day, 203,450; Sept. 16, Haifrond day, 202,376; Sept. 23, Knights of Honor day, 215,643; Sept. 26, Odd Fellows' day, 195,210; Oct. 4, Mexico day, Buffalo Bill's receipts outside the grounds for two

Sunday performances on Oct. 8, the day before the phenomenal World's Faircrowd, were \$10,000. Her One Objection

From Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Raparrd-Didn't you have a girl to take care of your dear little Fide? Mrs. Lingerty-Oh, yes. But I couldn't get her to stay.

Mrs. Rapsard - What was the matter?

Mrs. Lingerly ->he didn't like it because we kept a

> Misguided Obedience. From the Change Record.

"The made a mortal enemy of Mrs. Parvaynon, she bold me that her diamond broach cost \$10,000, but begged me not to tall any one."
"Ab, I see, And you tok!"
"Se, I didn't."

GOT A TASTE OF HIS OWN MEDICINE.

Deputy Sheriff Dairymple's Experiences in the Court Pen with His Own Charges,

Deputy Sheriff Dalrymple is a mild-looking

man, but he has the reputation among the crooks who are daily trundled from the Tomba

Maria of being a "terror." Mr. Dalrymple has

only been a deputy sheriff for five months. He

succeeded Deputy Lynch, who allowed a pris-

oner to escape from him on Centre street, and

As hinted at above, Mr. Dalrymple is not a

favorite with the prisoners. In the first place

they say he has a cheerful habit of packing

them into the van, as though they were so

many cattle, and then driving them down to the

Court House at the rate of about half a mile an

hour. He does this, they say, because he

doesn't care to make two trips. Then, they

assert, he likes to handcuff the most gentle-

manly one of the batch to the frowsiest one

and make them sit side by side all day long.

These are some of the peculiarities attributed to Mr. Dalrymple by the motley

crowd whom he drives down town every day. It's not always the same

crowd he takes, but few prisoners are locked

every day. It's not siways the same crowd he takes, but few prisoners are locked up in the Tombs to await trial that are not driven to the General Sessions building several times before a final disposition is made of their cases, and the result is that all hands know Palrympile. As was told in yesterday Sun, Dalrympile made too much noise in Part I. of the General Sessions on Wednesday, and at Judge Martine's order was thrust into the prison pen for punishment with the gang of thugs and thieves he had driven down town. There were just thirty-nine prisoners in the batch, and it would have been hard to find a harder-looking crowd. There were thieves of all descriptions from picknockets to burgiars, a couple of sandbaggers, and a man suffering from the "Willya," as the delirium tremens is termed in the Tombs. Thirty-nine is a big crowd to put in one van, but Dalrympile succeeded in finding room for all hands. The prisoners made their customary protests when the deputy sheriff began to line them up in his favorite way—that is, negroes beside white men and tramps beside aristocratic sandbaggers.

All the way to the court the prisoners begged

was removed by the Sheriff in consequence.

General Sessions building in the Black

this visit?" inquired the gentlemanly sand-bagger.

"Honor!" exclaimed a pickpocket down for trial. "His muglets is outclassed with us."

"Yass." drawled a chap of the Weary Hobbs order, who had been agrested for picking the pocket of a fellow tramp in City Hall Park, "We had better keep away from 'im. I can't mix wid mugs wat drives Black Marias."

Dalrymple had recovered somewhat by this time, and he tried to cow the prisoners with threats. But the prisoners refused to be cowed, and they guyed and abused the deputy until, at the expiration of half an hour. Judge Martine put an end to his misery and let him out. The brisoners all expressed their sorrow at losing so agreeable a companion, and Dalrymple banged the door shut in the face of a tramp who was blandly inviting him to call again. Dalrymple was highly indignant over his Dairymple was highly indignant over his imprisonment, and yesterday he said to a Sun reporter that it was all the fault of Capit. O'Beirne, who, he says, doesn't like him. 'I didn't make any noise," said the deputy, "I was putting the prisoners in the nen when I heard the Judge complain of noise, and the next thing I knew I was thrown in with them. It was an outrage and I have made a full report of the matter to the Sheriff."

EMMA GOLDMAN'S "MARTYRDOM." The Police Hear of a Proposed Amerchist Celebration of the Event,

Superintendent Byrnes called upon District Attorney Nicoll yesterday and told him that since Emma Goldman's conviction of unlawful assembly in the General Sessions before Judge Martine, on Monday, she has been visited in the Tombs by a number of Anarchists, who have encouraged her to make a tenced on Monday, in the form of an anarchistic address. denouncing the law, the Court. the District Attorney, and the police. Meanwhile, according to his information, bands of

while, according to his information, bands of Anarchists proposed to make a greater demonstration! In Chambers street in front of the General Sessions building.

Superintendent Byrnes said that he had called upon Mr. Nicoli with a view to taking proper precautions to keep the Anarchists who gather around the General Sessions building in order. He will have a strong force of uniformed police present, and nearly all of the Central Office detectives, in plain clothes, will be geattered throughout the crowd. will be senttered throughout the growd.

Mr. Nicoll and Assistant District Attorney
McIntyre, who prosecuted Emma Goldman,
have received threatening letters from pretended Anarchistic sympathizers. In some of
these letters it has been intimated that dynamite bomba will be brought into play during
the Anarchistic demonstration in Chambers
street, on Monday, when Emma Goldman is
sontenced. The New York Anarchists have
heretofore been considered a feeble folk,
whom it would be difficult to coax into proximity to a squad of policemen.

A Pies of Not Guilty for the Nourmahal. The local Board of Steamboat Inspectors

has received reports from B. R. Tinslar pilot of the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Washington, and Capt. Curtis of John Jacob Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal, which were in collisteam yacht Nourmahal, which were in colli-sion on Wednesday. Capt. Tinslar's statement has been published aiready. Capt. Curtis says that had he steered otherwise than he did, the Nourmahal would have been in danger of be-ing struck by either the ferryboat or a railroad float that was coming up the river. He told a reporter that he had been a salling master thirty years, and that Wednesday's accident was his first. The Board will hold an investi-gation.

A Claim Against Pather Mollinger's Estate. John J. Ract of 2 Union square, an importer of church decorations, has filed a claim for \$1,500 against the estate of the late Father

Mollinger, whose church at Allegheny City was the scene of alleged miraculous cures. Gregory Meyer of Allegheny City is the executor of the estate, and the claim was sent to him. Mr. Ract declined to discuss the claim, but it is legilleved that it is based on the fact that he was instrumental in securing some relies for Father Mollinger.

Edwin Booth's Rooms to be Exhibited. For all time to come the rooms of the late

Edwin Booth at the The Players' will be kert just as they were while he occupied them. At a meeting of the club on Monday night a resolution to this effect was passed. The rooms will be shown to visitors on public occasions. It was also decided to celebrate Mr. fication birthday, Nov. 13, with exercises commences. tive of the great actor.

Italians Celebrate Columbus's Landing.

The Italians of the City celebrated yester ay the four hundred and first anniversary of the landing of Columbus in America. There was a pienie at Lion Park during the day, and het evening a parade and a ball. Forty side Italian societies took part in the parade who a formed at Paradise Park and marched to Tammany Hall, where the ball took place.

So They Changed the Subject.

From the Derroit Free Press.

"Wall, by George" he said to a fellow passenger on the rear parform of a linker street car.

"I be a like outland in the ser saw one a women that he example in the life of the light." Fight the second of the second

woods "Yes, you are right."
Yes, you are right."
Even the children grin as they book at her.
Her historic has threatened to leave her, on it of a negotic, quietly replied to 2.
"It then you know thin?"

Here occurred a painful pence, lasting a full million during which the two men avenued invested a other, finally No. I make a great effort, and all the finally No. I make a great effort, and all the finally No. I would be a fine seed of the seed of the subject and talk about the weather in your self-seed the antiper and talk about the weather in your last the antiper and talk about the weather in your last the subject and talk about the weather in your last the subject and talk about the weather in your last the subject at a subject to the first the subject to the subje